

Answer Key: Chapter 5

Exercise 5.1

1. I shall fear
2. They will flee
3. You (*sg*) will drink
4. They will laugh
5. They will punish
6. We shall call
7. You (*pl*) will write
8. You (*pl*) will have
9. He/she/it will fall
10. I shall seek

Exercise 5.2

1. You are sitting
2. You (*sg*) will run
3. You (*sg*) will see
4. They will leave behind
5. They destroy
6. They were leading, they led
7. I shall depart
8. He/she/it remained
9. He/she/it will send
10. They frighten

Exercise 5.3

1. custodiet
2. aedificabis
3. relinquet
4. capietis
5. dabunt
6. timet
7. discedet
8. curremus
9. currimus
10. manebunt

Exercise 5.4

1. The gods will not punish good men.
2. You (*sg*) won't walk through the city in the middle of the night, will you?
3. My husband will arrive after dinner.
4. I shall read letters and books in the garden.
5. My mother will stay with me in the house.
6. We shall live in Rome for ten years.
7. Will he find his father in the big crowd?
8. We shall sail to the island in five ships.
9. We shall send help to our friends immediately.
10. The foolish leader will lead you into danger.

Exercise 5.5

1. milites media nocte discedent.
2. ubi urbem aedificabimus, frater?
3. iuvenis Roma fugere debet.
4. vinum bonum in taberna bibetis.
5. nonne amicos tuos de periculo monebis?

Exercise 5.6

1. The king will soon arrive with many soldiers.
2. The gods will never leave Rome behind.
3. Mother will send me to the forum tomorrow.
4. The stupid boy never reads books.
5. Look for me tomorrow in the forum, friend!
6. We soon heard the old men's shouts.
7. My brother will arrive at your house to-morrow.
8. I have never seen the city of Rome.
9. Will the master sail to the island soon?
10. "Tomorrow, soldiers," the general said, "we shall capture the walls."

Exercise 5.7

1. Tomorrow, boys, you will be able to see the queen.
2. "Surely," my brother said, "there won't be a war?"
3. You (*pl*) are crying now, but soon you will be happy.
4. The old men will not be able to find you in the forum.
5. I shall be in Rome for five hours; then I shall leave with my master.

Exercise 5.8

1. iratusne erit dux?
2. Romae cum fratre tuo manere poteris, puer.
3. cras, amici, in urbe ero; petite me in foro!



4. milites mox advenient; fugere non poterimus.
5. Romani stulti sunt; me capere numquam poterunt.

Exercise 5.9

Neptune gave the Trojans good winds. Immediately the clouds left the sky. The ships sailed across the sea without danger and soon reached land. The sailors ran happily out of the ships: at last they were in Hesperia. Father Aeneas climbed cliffs; immediately he saw a temple. There was near the temple a huge cave where the Sibyl lived. Suddenly the Sibyl called to Aeneas: "Trojan, call the gods with prayers! Then you will hear the future." "O great gods!" Aeneas shouted, "Great goddesses! Give Hesperia to the Trojans! O mistress Sibyl, show me the future of the Trojans!"

"Good leader," the Sibyl said, "the Trojans will have Hesperia. But I see wars, dreadful wars and the Tiber foaming with much blood. Seek help from a Greek city!" "You, prophetess," Aeneas said, "guard the gate of the Underworld. Allow me to see my father and to walk through the land of the dead!" "There is in the wood," the Sibyl said, "a golden bough. You find the bough! Then I will show you the way."

Immediately Aeneas hurried into the wood. Soon he found the golden bough and carried it to the Sibyl. Then the prophetess showed Aeneas the gate of the Underworld; Aeneas went down with the Sibyl through the gate into the Underworld. They arrived at the places where live Disease and Death, and War and Strife. Soon they came to the Styx, and saw the ferryman Charon. The Sibyl showed Charon the golden bough. The old man carried Aeneas and the prophetess across the Styx.

They suddenly heard great barking; it was Cerberus. Cerberus, a three-headed dog guarded the Underworld. Aeneas was afraid, but the Sibyl gave Cerberus sleep-inducing food; Cerberus happily ate the food and was soon asleep. They arrived at the land of the dead. Aeneas saw Dido and said "Was I, miserable woman, the cause of your death? I swear by the gods that I left your city unwillingly: the gods ordered me to sail." But Dido, having turned away, was silent; soon she ran away. "Why are you running away?" Aeneas said. "Stay with me!" But in vain: Dido went away.

At last they arrived at Elysium. The Sibyl and Aeneas saw many Trojans. Then at last they found Anchises. Aeneas greeted his father and wept. Then Anchises showed Aeneas his descendants. "Look!" he said, "here are the kings of Alba Longa; here great Romulus and the Roman kings; here Julius Caesar; here Augustus, a god-like man. Augustus will limit the empire of Rome with the Ocean, the glory of Rome with the stars. Your descendants, Aeneas, will be masters of the lands!"

Exercise 5.10

1. We handed over
2. You (*sg*) were conquering
3. They overcome
4. They will hold
5. Put! (*pl*)

6. You (*pl*) were silent
7. We ruled
8. He/she/it will climb
9. You (*sg*) will ask
10. I was defending

Exercise 5.11

1. vince!
2. tradent
3. rogabamus
4. tacebit
5. regitis

Exercise 5.12

1. I will always defend my homeland.
2. The small boy will not be able to hold the weapons.
3. We were climbing the mountain for many hours.
4. Caesar wrote "I came, I saw, I conquered."
5. You have put a lot of food onto the ship.
6. "Soon," the general said, "we shall overcome the Romans, soldiers."
7. A good king ruled the country for many years.
8. We asked the old man for food.
9. I read the letter and handed it over to a slave.
10. Be quiet, boys! Listen to your father!

Exercise 5.13

1. milites multas horas portam defendebant.
2. multos montes ascendi, et multa maria vidi.
3. deam auxilium rogabimus.
4. trade pecuniam regi statim, puer!
5. contra te diu pugnabam. tandem me superavisti.

Exercise 5.14

1. My father often invites me to Rome.
2. Once, the gods often used to come earth; now they never leave heaven.
3. I am a miserable slave: I worked yesterday, I am working today, I shall work tomorrow.
4. I was happy then; now my girl does not love me.
5. I saw you in the street yesterday: where were you walking to?

Exercise 5.15

1. Romani insulam olim oppugnabant.
2. dux milites in periculum saepe misit.
3. sed milites Romani numquam vincebant.
4. tum dux verba dei audivit.
5. “hodie,” inquit, “dei mihi auxilium dederunt. cras insulam capiemus.”

Exercise 5.16

1. The young man did not live in the city. For he liked to walk and run in the fields. His father however lived in Rome. The young man therefore often made the journey to Rome.
2. The goddess Juno did not like Aeneas. For Aeneas was the leader of the Trojans. Juno therefore made a plan and sent a great storm. Aeneas was therefore in great danger. However, Venus gave the Trojans help.

Exercise 5.17

Aeneas and the Trojans were sailing along the coast of Italy. In the middle of the night Neptune gave the ships following winds and led the Trojans beyond the island of Circe, the witch. At first light the winds subsided and Aeneas saw land. He saw a great wood and the river Tiber. He ordered his friends to sail to land; happy, they reached the river and moored the ships at the river-bank. Then Aeneas and his friends prepared a small meal on the river-bank. They gave the sailors fruit, and tough flat-bread boards instead of plates. The sailors ate the fruit and, still being hungry, the flat-bread boards. Then Ascanius, Aeneas' son, laughed and said “Look father! We are even eating our tables!” Aeneas heard the words, and astounded, immediately called the gods.

“Greetings, land fated to me! Gods of the Trojans, hail! Here will be the Trojan home, here the Trojan country. My father left secret words for me: “In an unknown land, famine will force you to eat tables. Stay there! Build your city there!” Now I understand: we have at last reached Hesperia. Trojans, call the gods! At last we have a new homeland.”

Exercise 5.18

1. Our king is evil; we shall therefore soon flee to your land.
2. The soldiers captured us and dragged us to their leader.
3. Mother handed money and food over to us.
4. The sea is ours; our ships are always victorious.
5. Our father sailed to the island with us.

Exercise 5.19

1. nautae clamores nostros audiverunt et ad templum cucurrerunt.
2. nonne rex vos iussit urbem custodire, milites?
3. vos tacete, pueri; nos patrem pecuniam rogabimus.

4. vidistine servos nostros, miles? fugerunt.
5. vos ducem vestrum timetis, Romani; nos regem nostrum amamus.

Exercise 5.20

There was war in Latium between the Trojans and the Latins. It was now, however, night, and the soldiers were quiet. In a dream - look! – Aeneas saw the god Tiberinus. At once Tiberinus said “Trojan, long awaited! You must not fear war. For you will be safe, the Trojans will be safe. On the river bank you will find a huge white sow with thirty piglets. There after thirty years your son will found a city, Alba Longa by name. Not far away you will find good allies: Evander the king, and Pallanteum, a Greek city. Evander is always waging war with the Latins. He will give you much help. I will lead you to Evander; you must now get up!” Aeneas got up suddenly; he soon found the sow, and gave thanks to the gods.

Then the Trojans prepared a ship and sailed along the Tiber to Pallanteum. At last they saw walls, a citadel, scattered houses: the city, now great, was then small. Evander and his son, called Pallas, greeted the Trojans happily. The king ordered slaves to prepare food for Aeneas and the Trojans. After the meal Evander walked through the city with Aeneas.

Evander told many stories about the place: “Here is the cave of Cacus. The savage Cacus captured the cows of Hercules and hid them in the cave. However, Hercules found the cows and punished Cacus with a miserable death. Here Saturn gave laws to men and the name Latium to the land. Fortune and fate led me, an exile, to this place.” The king and Aeneas at last reached the Capitol: now golden, it was then unadorned. Evander’s house was in the Roman forum; through the streets walked cows. At last it was night; Aeneas, charmed by the place, slept. On the next day Evander gave Aeneas soldiers and Pallas as his ally. Aeneas went away happy.

Exercise 5.21

1. facility
2. accelerate
3. omnibus
4. fortitude
5. gravity

Exercise 5.22

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 1. | <i>ingentium</i> | plural; masculine, feminine, neuter genitive |
| 2. | <i>tristi</i> | singular; masculine, feminine neuter dative |
| | | singular; masculine feminine, neuter ablative |
| 3. | <i>difficilibus</i> | plural; masculine, feminine, neuter dative |
| | | plural; masculine, feminine, neuter ablative |
| 4. | <i>ferocem</i> | singular; masculine, feminine accusative |
| 5. | <i>omnes</i> | plural; masculine, feminine nominative (or vocative) |
| | | plural; masculine, feminine accusative |
| 6. | <i>celeris</i> | plural; neuter nominative (or vocative) |



- | | | |
|-----|----------------|--|
| 7. | <i>facile</i> | plural; neuter accusative
singular; neuter nominative (or vocative) |
| 8. | <i>omnibus</i> | singular; neuter accusative
plural; masculine, feminine, neuter dative |
| 9. | <i>celeris</i> | plural; masculine, feminine, neuter ablative
singular; feminine, nominative (or vocative) |
| 10. | <i>graves</i> | singular; masculine, feminine, neuter genitive
plural; masculine, feminine, neuter nominative (or vocative) |
| | | plural; masculine, feminine, neuter accusative |

Exercise 5.23

1. tristia
2. ferocis
3. difficili
4. celeres
5. gravem

Exercise 5.24

1. The ship is small but fast.
2. We heard the shouts of the sad girls.
3. The general will soon arrive with all his soldiers.
4. It is easy to see the king: he is huge and handsome.
5. Your father was a serious man: he never laughed.
6. The soldiers are fierce and brave; they will not run away from danger.
7. The slaves have carried the heavy gifts into the garden.
8. Our mother does not like to read sad books.
9. The mistress was writing a difficult letter.
10. The king ordered all the sailors to attack at once.

Exercise 5.25

1. iuvenis fortis ancillam tristem amat.
2. de magno bello omnem librum legi.
3. mitte nuntium celerem hodie, o pater!
4. puellam pulchram Romae invenire facile est.
5. in media urbe ingens templum aedificabimus.

Exercise 5.26

The war was fierce. Aeneas now had the help of Pallas, and the soldiers of Evander. However, Turnus, the leader of the Latins, killed Pallas with a spear, and took his sword-belt from his body. But the foolish man rejoiced too much in the spoils of war; great anger seized Aeneas; the seething Trojan leader promised revenge. At last they made a truce and an agreement. Aeneas and Turnus said, "We will fight in single combat. The prizes for the victor will be the city of Laurentum and the daughter of the king and the kingdom of Latium! Then there will be peace between the Trojans and the Latins."

For a long time they fought, leader against leader, just like bull against bull. Suddenly Turnus' sword failed him; he immediately fled. Aeneas however chased Turnus just as a hunter chases a stag. Then in heaven Juno at last let go her anger, and said to Jupiter "I yield, husband. The Latins will keep their name, their language, their clothing, but Aeneas will be the victor." Then Aeneas struck Turnus with a spear. The wretched Turnus shouted, "You, Aeneas, have won! Everything is yours: city, wife, kingdom. But spare me!" These words were now bending Aeneas' mind; then however he saw Pallas' sword-belt and, angry, he buried his sword into Turnus.

Exercise 5.27

1. The ships sailed quickly to the islands.
2. "Why are you leaving, brothers?" the leader asked angrily.
3. The women greeted their friends happily.
4. For a long time the soldiers defended the city bravely; at last they fled.
5. We saw you by chance in the forum yesterday.
6. After her husband's death, the queen ruled the kingdom well for many years.
7. The leader foolishly led the soldiers into the wood.
8. Surely you cannot easily sleep in Rome?
9. The happy young men were drinking wine in the tavern.
10. I am now an old man; I read words with difficulty.

Exercise 5.28

1. libertus servos ferociter puniebat.
2. milites nostri urbem heri fortiter custodiverunt.
3. servi vestri hodie bene laborant, amici.
4. in magna turba pueros forte inveni.
5. puellae per viam lente et triste ambulabant.

Exercise 5.29

Numitor and Amulius were the sons of the king of Alba Longa. After the death of their father, Numitor the elder brother, ought to have been king. Amulius however had many soldiers, and fiercely drove his brother out. Amulius therefore was now king, but was always afraid of treachery. He soon killed the sons of Numitor; he did not however kill the daughter, but made her a Vestal Virgin. "The woman therefore," he said, "will never have a husband and sons." However, the woman, called Rhea Silvia, soon gave birth to twin sons, Romulus and Remus. When king Amulius heard about the boys he asked angrily "Who is the father of the twins?" Rhea Silvia replied, "Mars is the father." But Amulius did not believe the words of the mother. He ordered a slave to throw the boys into the Tiber. However, the slave did not throw the boys into the river, but left them on the riverbank. Then – look! – by chance a she-wolf arrived at the river. The she-wolf found the boys and fed them with her milk. Soon a shepherd found the twins and happily saved them.

Exercise 5.30

Romulus and Remus were now strong young men. They found out about their mother and about Amulius; they decided to punish the king. They travelled to Alba Longa; they soon killed Amulius and restored Numitor as king. Then they decided to found a new city. Near Alba Longa there were seven hills. Romulus wanted to build the city on the Palatine, Remus on the Aventine. "The gods," they said, "will decide the place. They will send us an omen." Romulus stayed on the Palatine, Remus on the Aventine. Suddenly Remus saw six vultures above the Aventine. "My city will be on the Aventine," he shouted happily. "The name will be Reme." Then however over the Palatine Romulus saw twelve vultures. "Your omen was first, brother," he shouted, "but my omen was better." We shall build the city on the Palatine. We shall call the city Rome." Romulus quickly began to build a city. Remus however saw his brother's walls and laughed. The angry Romulus said immediately, "You will not laugh about my city without being punished!" They fought for a long time; at last Romulus cruelly killed Remus. In this way, with the death of his brother, Romulus founded Rome.

Exercise 5.31

1. *eius* singular; masculine, feminine, neuter genitive
2. *ei* singular; masculine, feminine, neuter dative
plural; masculine nominative
3. *eis* plural; masculine, feminine neuter dative
plural; masculine, feminine, neuter ablative
4. *eas* plural; feminine, accusative
5. *eorum* plural; masculine, neuter genitive.

Exercise 5.32

1. *ei*
2. *ei*
3. *eam*
4. *eas*
5. *id*

Exercise 5.33

1. The king called them into the house.
2. I can't read those things easily.
3. I shall give them a lot of money.
4. The sad girl led them into the garden.
5. I did not hear his name.
6. We love the Romans and their gods.
7. We lived with her for ten years.
8. There were by chance many brave soldiers among them.
9. We have captured an old man in the wood. Now we shall drag him to the king.
10. The happy woman called her husband and handed him the letter.

**Exercise 5.34**

1. Our soldiers will defend themselves bravely.
2. Our leader never prepares food for himself.
3. The foolish sailors shouted amongst themselves for a long time.
4. The old man often smiles to himself.
5. The kings took many ships with them.

Exercise 5.35

1. post bellum Romani ei novum nomen dederunt.
2. dux omnes milites secum ducet.
3. iuvenes amamus sed eis non credimus.
4. reges stulti inter se pugnabant.
5. multos annos regina eos bene regebat.

Exercise 5.36

1. The citizens always trust their king.
2. We love our friends and their house.
3. The king ordered his men to fight bravely.
4. After the death of the old man his son held the kingdom.
5. The soldiers killed their own leader and sent his head to Rome.

Exercise 5.37

1. femina fratri suo non credit.
2. puellam amo sed patrem eius timeo.
3. dux bonus numquam suos relinquit.
4. Romanos superavimus et ducem eorum necavimus.
5. Romam et templa pulchra eius vidi.

Exercise 5.38

1. I shall give you that at once.
2. My mother has given you (*pl*) her own money.
3. Our house is big: stay with us, friends!
4. Why did you (*sg*) not warn me about your brother?
5. Your (*sg*) father lived with her for a long time.
6. Romans never fight against their own friends.
7. The young man took his friend with him to the inn.
8. Where have you come from, boys? Where is your city?
9. You (*sg*) drink your wine! I'll drink mine.
10. The citizens killed their own leader, and carried his head through the streets.



Exercise 5.39

Romulus gave laws and magistrates to his city. Many exiles and fugitives wanted to live in Rome. Soon the Palatine was not big enough and citizens built their houses on other hills. However, the majority of the new citizens were men; the women were few in number. Without women the city could not grow: the king therefore made a plan. Romulus held games in the Circus Maximus and invited the Sabines. The Sabine men arrived happily with their wives. Romulus however hid soldiers in the crowd. He ordered the soldiers to wait for a signal. The Romans gave the Sabines food and wine; they were all drinking and laughing and happily watching the games. Suddenly however Romulus gave the signal. The Roman soldiers captured the Sabine women and dragged them out of the Circus. They overpowered the Sabine men. The Romans soon married the Sabine women. It was an evil crime, but now the city was able to grow.

Exercise 5.40

Romulus ruled the Romans well for many years. He conquered many peoples in war; he gave the Romans peace. One day he called the citizens into the forum. A great crowd of citizens and senators arrived. Then however a huge cloud with lots of rain and hail came down from the sky to earth. The citizens were terrified and shouted with loud voices. At last the cloud went back up again into the sky. Romulus however was no longer in the forum. "Where is our king?" the citizens said. "Who has seen Romulus?" Although they were all looking for a long time, no-one could find the king.

Later, a senator called Proclus was walking to Rome along a road. Suddenly - look! - Romulus descended from heaven. "Greetings, citizen," the king said, "I now live in heaven with the gods. Order the citizens to build a temple to me in Rome! I have built a great city for you. One day Rome will conquer all lands. With the blessing of the gods the Romans will rule the world. No people will frighten the Roman soldiers. Hurry! Announce my words to the citizens!" Then the king ascended into heaven again. Proclus ran quickly to Rome and called the citizens. The citizens heard the message and wept with joy.